

CALIFORNIA AND COAST.

A San Rafael Jail-Breaker Who Didn't Quite Break.

THE PATH OF THE STORM.

Perilous Expedition of a Snow-Shoed Rescuing Detachment of Militiamen.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

JAIL-BREAKERS FOILED.

A Clever Wagon Interrupted by the Jail Officer.

SAN RAFAEL, January 10th.—Rasp! rasp! This unusual sound in the prison department of our court-house greeted the ears of Deputy Sheriff Fallon this afternoon at about 1 o'clock. Deputy Fallon was busy adding column after column of delinquent tax-list figures, and at first did not notice the sounds. They continued, and attracting his attention, he dropped his work and listened. Surmising that all was not right in the jail below the main floor of the Court-house, Deputy Fallon hastily procured his keys and cautiously descended to the jail. Quietly opening the jail door he heard again the rasping sound, as if some one was filing through the window gratings.

The cell of a prisoner who is awaiting sentence, and who was imprisoned under the name of W. F. Argo, was soon reached, but nothing unusual was noticed on the outside.

Sheriff Healy then appeared and opened the door. Addressing Argo, he asked what he had been doing at the window, saying that he should not expose himself to the chilling drafts of the San Rafael coast, as he had only recovered from severe sickness.

Argo answered that the cash-cord had fouled and he was trying to fix it. The Sheriff, stepping over to the window, noticed that one of the iron bars had been bent about three-fourths sawed through.

"Did you use cash-cord to saw that?" queried Sheriff Healy.

No answer was given, and when asked for the saw knives which he used to accomplish the work the prisoner stoutly denied knowing anything about it.

Deputy Fallon overturned the prisoner's mattress, and concealed thereunder was found two large table knives, so noticed that they would cut through any thickness of iron.

On the discovery of the knives the prisoner was removed to the tank, although protesting that confinement would result in his death, he having recently undergone a severe sickness.

Argo was arrested some time ago, and is awaiting trial before the Superior Court on a charge of burglary. A. C. McCallister, formerly Captain of the yard at the San Quentin prison, was taken into custody as an convict, who served a term in that prison under the name of John Smith.

How the knives came into his possession is a matter of doubt. Some time since there was a barbed wire fence about twelve feet high surrounding the jail, but lately it was removed and transferred to the Poor Farm. Another explanation is that a convict, who may have been gotten into the jail, is that of late the number of visitors has greatly increased, and it may be that they have correspondingly been carried to the prison.

Shortly before his arrest a telegram was received from Ignacio, a station on the Donahue Railroad, stating that a convict had been stolen, and given the identity of the supposed thief. Shortly thereafter Argo entered the Sheriff's office, pleaded poverty, and asked for a ticket to San Rafael. Deputy Fallon immediately recognized him as answering the description of the convict who had been stolen from the Poor Farm. Another explanation is that a convict, who may have been gotten into the jail, is that of late the number of visitors has greatly increased, and it may be that they have correspondingly been carried to the prison.

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EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

The Slayers of Dr. Cronin Want a New Trial.

BRICE'S CHANCES GROWING SLIM.

Iowa's Republican Legislators Fall Victims to Ubiquitous La Grippe—Etc.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

DR. CRONIN'S SLAYERS.

They Make a Voluminous Motion for a New Trial.

CHICAGO, January 10th.—This afternoon attorneys Wing, Donohue and Forest filed a motion for a new trial in the case of Coughlin, Burke, O'Sullivan and Kunz, convicted of the murder of Dr. Cronin. The motion, which is very lengthy, assigns thirty-nine cases of error in the trial of Judge McConnell.

These grounds of alleged error embrace every point contested by attorneys for the defense. Among other things, the refusal of the Court to permit the defense to show that Messrs. Mills, Ingham and Hynes were employed in the prosecution by private parties actuated by improper motives, and the Court's allowing these lawyers to assist in the prosecution is said to be an error.

Hynes is charged to have been moved by a spirit of personal hostility toward Coughlin, Burke and O'Sullivan, and not fit to act as a prosecution attorney.

State's Attorney Longnecker's opening address to the jury is cited as an error, being, it is alleged, improper and illegal. It is charged that the alleged improper remarks of the counsel for the defense, the passions and prejudices of the jurors against the defendants, allowing the prosecution to introduce as evidence the clothing of the deceased, and all material evidence in the case.

It is charged that the Court was in error in allowing the introduction of Cronin's knives after the evidence had been closed. Objection is made to the instructions given by Judge McConnell, and the verdict is pronounced contrary to law and not justified by the evidence.

Finally, it is said, "the defendants have discovered evidence which entitles them to a new trial."

BLUE FOR BRICE.

He is Likely to Lose the Persimmon After All.

COLUMBUS, O., January 10th.—There have been several rumors in circulation today relative to the proposed bolt of the caucus which last night nominated Calvin S. Brice for the Senate. There were reports that Brice had been offered a seat on the Democratic ticket, but he had not accepted.

There are seventy-one Republicans, and if the three alleged bolters join them they would have the same number of votes as the Democrats.

Brice will have to receive a majority of all the members elected to the Legislature, which would be seventy-six. Brice's managers claim that the law only requires a majority of those present and voting.

Representative Knapp died last night, and Lawler is not expected to live through the night. The Democratic ticket is expected to be elected.

Some of them have a gripe in more or less pronounced form, but still they are the malady, strangely enough, has so far attacked only Republicans.

The Speaker's contest is now the chief topic. The Democrats have four prominent candidates—Holbrook of Marengo, Hamilton of Cedar Rapids, Dayton of Albia, and Hotchkiss of Davis county.

Their strength seems to be about in the order named. It seems probable, however, that the Democrats will elect Holbrook.

The Republicans have four candidates—Leak of Franklin, Wilson of Cass, Smith of Mitchell, and Dobson of Buena Vista. The race seems to be between the two first named.

The Anson situation is unchanged, and the indications are still strong that he will be elected.

Governor Boies has a light touch of la grippe at his home at Waterloo, but expects to be here Sunday or Monday.

QUITE A FAMILY.

A Mother and Ten Children Detained at Castle Garden.

NEW YORK, January 10th.—Mary Rice, an English woman, accompanied by ten children, landed at Castle Garden yesterday, and was detained by the immigration authorities.

The mother and her children were all from the same family, and were all of legal age. They were all from the same family, and were all of legal age.

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a rush of water and sand followed at once. Others who escaped corroborated this. Night Superintendent Murphy lays the blame to Knuch.

South Dakota Legislature. FERRIS (S. D.), January 10th.—In the charge this morning Knuch was however extending the time for the payment of 1889 taxes; reducing membership of the House to seventy and the Senate to thirty; continuing in force the laws of Dakota Territory making railroad corporations responsible for damages from injury by fire; submitting the question of woman suffrage to the voters; and the House and Senate were elected; providing for the registration of names of voters; governing the powers of County Judges, and creating a Board of Regents of nine members, to have custody of all State institutions.

Killed Her Parasol. ELMIRA (N. Y.), January 10th.—The police department this afternoon to the house of a widow named Mary Ellenberger, where the body of William Edwards, a well-to-do farmer, was found with a bullet hole through his head. Mrs. Ellenberger said she and Edwards quarrelled over money matters and he drew a revolver. In the struggle for the weapon it was discharged, and the bullet entered the back of Edwards' neck and his coat collar had been burned by powder. Mrs. Ellenberger was not hurt, and she was a native of Sudbury. She lived for some time in the famous wilderness in the neighborhood of that town. It was some twenty years ago that she retired from the public gaze, after having been exhibited in nearly all the States of the Union. For eleven years past she has been an inmate of the Worcester Insane Asylum, where she died. Her weight was fifteen pounds and her height but twenty-two inches.

He Was a Bad Egg. PITTSFIELD (Mass.), January 10th.—Frank D. Leavitt was arrested in Philadelphia yesterday, on the request of the Pittsfield police, and charged with obtaining money under false pretenses and fraud. He came here in December with J. W. Harris, who was a bad egg. He was a native of Pittsfield, and he was a bad egg.

Various Interests Before the Ways and Means Committee. WASHINGTON, January 10th.—The Ways and Means Committee heard a number of arguments today.

Several representatives of the lithographic industry pleaded for an increase of duties, while a New York importer of lithographs argued in favor of a reduction.

William H. O'Connell, of New York, a manufacturer of tissues and fine writing papers, wanted increased protection, and spoke of the depressing effect of the severe competition of European goods.

Charles S. Randall, of Boston, representing the mica interests, said the opening of mines in Canada and Asia had forced mica to the market. He asked a specific duty of \$1 a pound.

Two leather dealers told of the evil effects of German competition and undervaluation of leather for protection.

David Clarkson, of New York, wanted domestic interests protected against the rapid growth of the importation of saved marble slabs from Italy.

DELICATE INDIANS. Geromino and His Braves Suffering from Confinement.

WASHINGTON, January 10th.—Secretary Proctor today laid before the President all the information he has been able to secure relative to the condition of Geromino and the band of Apaches now confined in the Mt. Vernon barracks, Alabama.

The general tone of the President's report is that the Indians are in a bad state of health and dying off fast, owing to the confinement.

Some of them do not deserve punishment by confinement, but the ways were friendly to the whites, and a number of them were faithful soldiers for General Crook in the Indian campaigns.

It is expected that the President will submit a message to Congress on the subject, and suggest that the Indians be liberated and allowed to try civilization in some of the healthy climate.

National Military Park. WASHINGTON, January 10th.—A bill has been introduced by Senator Stanford establishing the "Chattanooga and Chickamauga National Military Park," which has the support of leading members of the societies of the Army of Cumberland, the Army of Tennessee and Army of the Potomac, and all leading ex-Confederate officers engaged in battle indicated. The site of the park is located in the State of Georgia, and is bounded by the Chattahoochee and the Tennessee rivers.

Too Much of a Good Thing. WASHINGTON, January 10th.—The resignation of Trotter, the colored Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, received at the White House, upon a request made by the President. It is supposed that a new appointment will be made shortly.

Land Commissioner Overruled. WASHINGTON, January 10th.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Chandler has modified the decision of the Land Commissioner in rejecting the offer of J. B. Rees in support of entry of certain lands in Los Angeles District, Cal., and directs that Rees, within ninety days, may appear at the local office and submit supplemental proof showing his compliance with the law.

Public Buildings for California. WASHINGTON, January 10th.—The Committee on Public Buildings has decided to report favorably the bills authorizing the purchase of sites for the construction of public buildings in the following cities: San Francisco, \$80,000; San Diego and Oakland, \$100,000 each.

Navy Officers Dead. WASHINGTON, January 10th.—The Navy Department has been advised of the deaths of Lieutenant William E. Whitefield, U. S. N., in this city, today, and Lieutenant Whiting, of the Marine Corps, in New York, Wednesday.

Tecumseh's Powder-Horn. The G. A. R. Post at Lawrenceburg, Ind., has been presented with a powder-horn that was once the property of the great Indian chieftain, Tecumseh. It was the gift of Henry Morris of Lawrenceburg. He is the son of William Morris, better known to Ohio valley pioneers as "Indian Bill," who figured as a brave and bloody warrior. After the great fight seventy-six years ago, "Indian Bill" found the body of the slain warrior. The powder-horn, still attached to the string around Tecumseh's neck, lay on his breast.

The scout removed it and preserved it as the most sacred of his relics. At his death a few years ago he presented it to his son Henry, who has now given it to Huff Post, and it hangs on the wall in that organization's hall. The horn was cut from the head of the first buffalo Tecumseh killed.

Spain's Baby King Shows Signs of Improvement. BERLIN, January 10th.—Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister, on an address before the Anglo-American Society here to-night in which he praised the patient progress of duty that characterized the German race in every rank from prince to peasant. He dwelt upon this trait as revealed by the Empress Augusta in the last episode he had with her. The labor of the audience was then evidently beyond her strength.

"One thing," he said, "especially struck me upon that occasion. Every topic seemed to lead her to some subject of love and peace, which appeared to strongly all and occupy her mind. Whether speaking of America's material and moral growth or of France and its exhibition, she always reverted to peace. Detecting a gleam of merriment on my face at this, she in a winning, half-pettish tone, reproached me with this. 'I know of war,' I murmured something of which I caught only the words 'Father' and 'Son.' She dismissed with a smile the subject of the Empress's peace between Germany and America."

Thousands View the Remains of Empress Augusta. BERLIN, January 10th.—The remains of Empress Augusta are lying in state in the Schloss Chapel, and are being viewed by thousands of people. The Empress's remains have been placed in the Schloss Chapel, and are being viewed by thousands of people.

Spain's Sick Sovereign. MADRID, January 10th.—Although there is no considerable change in the condition of the King, there are some symptoms that indicate a slight improvement. He slept in the morning, and awoke fresh in the afternoon. At a Cabinet meeting which Sagasta presided, it was unanimously decided that the Ministry remain in office with unimpaired powers, and in the event of the King's death it should pass immediately to the eldest sister, with Queen Christina as Regent.

HOURLY IMPROVING. MADRID, JANUARY 10th.—Queen Christina wired to Vienna to-night that the condition of Alfonso was improving hourly.

The Lion and Lamb Lie Down. LONDON, January 10th.—The Portuguese Government had forbidden the reception at Quillemann, near the mouth of the Zambezi, of all British subjects, and for England, but not intended to pass through Portuguese Possessions. That prohibition is now removed. It has been reported from Gibraltar that the British will on Tuesday resume the original programme for the Mediterranean cruise.

Perils of the Sea. HONGKONG, January 10th.—The ship Nye Guan, which sailed from New York early last year for Singapore, with a cargo of opium, was captured by a pirate ship, Pratos Island, on November 25th. After four days in an open boat Captain Butler and crew reached Hongkong. The second boat, in charge of Major Bragg, and crew of six others, had not been reported. The steamer Cockchafer has not been reported.

Choked Her to Death. TORONTO, January 10th.—An old woman named Jane Spears was found in her home yesterday afternoon so badly choked with tobacco that she was unable to breathe. Miss Spears was an old maid, lived alone, and thought to have considerable money. The police have not yet found the perpetrators of the crime.

THEATRICAL SCENERY.

ON THE "PAINT BRIDGE" OF ONE OF THE NEW YORK THEATERS.

An Important Feature of Stage-Craft—How Scenes Are Painted—What Artists Can Earn.

Not long ago I stood in the dimness and shadows of the interior of one of our big theaters gazing far up the upper realms of space above the stage, where Grace Conway in the New York Star. The scenic painter was at work, and the platform upon which he stood and changed blank canvases into speaking pictures swung and creaked above the tops of the scenery. How I reached that platform, after climbing up ladders and walking along an apparently perilous way, would almost frighten me, even now, to describe. Finally, however, I reached the artist, and made known my errand.

"Give me some points about scene painting to tell the readers of the Star," he repeated after me. "Certainly I will, and gladly; be seated, and tell me where to begin."

"At the beginning," I answered, and with brush in hand, he commenced: "To-day when a manager has decided upon a play and its production, the first person to whom he has recourse is his scenic artist. If he is wise in his generation he holds constant consultation with him before any announcement of the play is made public, and together they advise upon the character of the play to be presented, the location of the scene in which the action is supposed to take place, the period in which the scene is to be set, the hour of the day or night at which they occur, and the time and expense that will probably be required to do justice to the undertaking."

"Most scenic artists have a fine pictorial library, and from these pictures, in a collection of which we often expend much time and money, I find landscapes, exteriors and interiors that belt the play and period, and submit them to the approval of the manager. When together we decide upon such an artistic scheme, I have a model of the scene made to a scale, and color the miniature model to an exact facsimile that the large scene will present when finished. The dimensions being given to the stage carpenter, he purchases the lumber and other material and constructs the scene to the size required, and when completed places the scene in this paint frame, which is, you see, a mechanical contrivance constructed usually against the rear or side wall of the stage, and suspended by ropes leading to a windlass in the fly gallery."

"See, here is the fly gallery," he continued, indicating a wooden platform elevated considerably above the stage on either side of it, "and from this gallery the sky borders and the ceilings used in a play." I observed that the paint frames, one of which was suspended on each side of us, could be raised or lowered, as the artist required, to suit his convenience as his work advanced.

"This floor upon which we stand is a platform, which is termed a 'paint bridge,' and it is one of the most commodious I have ever seen, having all the space and conveniences needed to accommodate the paraphernalia used in the execution of the work. Standing upon this we paint the scenes hanging in the paint frames."

"The canvas you see is a strong, heavy material, called Russian linen, and before painting is begun it is carefully washed and carefully and thoroughly wetted all over with a size composed of whiting, glue, alum and water. This process is called priming. When this is done I sketch in the outlines of my scene, which may be either landscape, architectural, exterior or interior, and it is ready for the colors to be applied."

"Isn't this called painting in distemper?" I inquired.

"Yes," he replied. "Many people who are not familiar with scene painting ask me if it isn't done in oil. Now, on the contrary, not a drop of oil is used; in the first place, it would increase the weight of the scene and make them more difficult to handle, and, moreover, greatly increase the danger in case of fire, against which in these days we take every precaution in theaters."

"Now let me show you my palette," I started, but he did not open his mouth further than to utter the remark, and pointed instead to a solidly-built table, about five or six feet long, mounted on casters which allowed it to be moved to any part of the bridge most convenient to his work. I noticed it was fitted with compartments to contain the necessary colors, and that the brushes lying near were of all sizes, flat and round, varying from fine to others of several inches in width.

"What kind of colors are these you use?" I asked, pointing to the little mounds of paints that occupied the divisions of the palette table.

"They are powdered colors of the best quality, and mixed with glue and water," he answered, and he then pointed to his hand, deftly applying it to the canvas in front of me. He worked rapidly and surprised me by the handsome and striking effects he produced with a few quick but well-considered strokes. Experience, judgment and taste were in evidence, as he placed the colors upon the canvas, as being applied wet, they looked several shades darker than they appeared on the adjacent work, which had dried.

Turning around toward me, he resumed the conversation, saying, "Now, when we have finished the painting of this scene it will be lowered in the paint frame to the stage, where the carpenter again takes it in hand, fastens it together, and sets it up to be inspected and improved by the management."

"How long an apprenticeship do you think it would require," I asked, "to become a scenic artist?"

"Ah," the artist replied, "that would depend largely upon the individual himself and the amount of talent and industry he brought to bear upon his work, combined with numerous other qualities that must be contributed to the composition of a successful scenic artist. He must have versatility, as the demands of his position will require him to produce landscape, marine, architectural and pastoral views with equal facility and skill. He should have idealism and imagination to assist him in conceiving and contributing to the insatiable demand for something new and beautiful. He needs also practical attributes to assist him in appreciating the tastes and requirements of an exacting public in giving realism to the stage picture. He must be able to draw, and then, in which his scenic effects are to be produced, and have adaptability in making his conception applicable to his limits, and so arrange the picture that it will present a striking portion of the work upon the gallery. An artist realizes how important to the success of a play it often is that the impression created by the scene on the rise of the curtain should be a favorable one, and, keeping this point in mind, studies impression first, and then, producing a striking picture, elaborates the details."

"Do you think women could become scenic artists?" I inquired, ever mindful of broadening the field into which my own sex could extend its labors.

"Oh, yes, I dare say," he answered, "but the physical portion of the work would be a severe tax upon their strength. I know of a young woman who used to assist her father in his work, but the climbing and reaching sometimes necessary would be very fatiguing. Besides, a procrastinating manager often delays informing us of his

intentions, and we are thereby subjected to great mental strain to determine a plan of action, and a great amount of unnecessary hurried labor to produce the work in a prescribed time. You have no idea, either, how our patience is tried sometimes by an economical or stingy manager, who wants us to violate our artistic taste and indulge in what is known as 'faking up a scene' in order to utilize some material in stock or harmonize with some draperies and furniture on hand."

"Is the production of elaborate scenery a very modern idea?"

"Well, it is only within the last thirty years, I should think, that so much time and thought have been spent upon the subject. Managers now appreciate the value of elaborate scenery. It forms to-day a most important feature of stage-craft, and it cannot be denied that the foremost players recognize the importance of pictorial setting, and for the most part are willing and desirous to subordinate their abilities and benefit by the assistance of a grand spectacular display. I suppose the highest artistic talent available, are untried exhibitions of scenic art."

"Do you not think that the newspapers, instead of complimenting the management on the way in which a play is mounted, ought to devote more space to the scene painter?"

"Well, I think it would be a matter of gratification to every artist to have his work carefully considered from an artistic standpoint, and receive the advantage of judicious criticism, which would stimulate him to an exhibition of his efforts. The custom of calling an author before the curtain to personally receive the compliments of an audience on the initial performance of his play, is said to be a French idea, and not adopted in England until quite a recent time. The calling out of scenic artists to receive the public approbation has come into vogue within our own recollection, and there are but few artists who have enjoyed this recognition of their talents."

"At this point the artist took up his brush with a little sigh of weariness, and I saw that he longed to be again at work. So, through the mazes of the ladders, scenery and broken-down furniture, and all sorts of theatrical properties, I wandered out into the crowded street again."

Many people labor under the erroneous impression that scene painters are ordinary individuals, with little knowledge of true artistic work; but there are in this, as in every profession, all grades, ranging from artists who take a pride in their work to those who handle their brushes in a careless, indifferent manner. The majority of scene painters of our time are accomplished artists in oil and water colors, and specimens of their work are to be seen in the Academy exhibitions every season. Many scenic artists, finding the physical labor and mental anxiety of the work making inroads on their health, abandon this branch of their vocation, and turn to other professions, such as painting, or portrait painting. W. H. Lippincott, of the Academy of Design and Society of Water Colors, is a notable instance. Beginning as a scenic artist, he has since turned his attention to the less arduous pursuit of portrait painting, but if he were called upon to oblige a brother artist in the scenic line could turn to his old-time specialty with undiminished skill."

It was formerly the custom of every theater to employ a painter of its own, but owing to changes that have taken place in the methods of conducting the theatrical business, there are but few artists on the regular salary list of the New York theaters. Henry E. Hoyt, of the Metropolitan Opera House, Homer F. Emens, of the Fourteenth Street Theater; James Roberts, of Daly's Theater; Richard Marston, of Palmer's and the Madison Square Theaters, are prominently known. Many of these gentlemen frequently execute a great deal of work by contract with well-known stars and theaters that are getting up the scenery of a play in an elaborate manner. They frequently do this work in the studio of the house that benefits by their regular services, and their business is largely extended, and their income greatly augmented thereby."

Homer F. Emens, who, though a very young man, has already turned out work which stamps him as one of the foremost artists of the day, and promises him distinction in the history of scene painting in this country, has one of the largest professional connections in this country, and his work upon the scenery for the reproduction of the Old World, has won for him a reputation he has already achieved. Gaspard Maeder, in the employ of Mr. Miner for his various enterprises, also carries on a large branch of work in this line, which theaters and managers who employ a regular artist frequently call into requisition the services of several gentlemen, and intrusting to one the exteriors, to another the interiors, we get a pictorial display from the accomplished painter, which is more than that of any one play, and it is no uncommon thing to find upon one programme such distinguished names as Hoyt, Goucher, Emens, Young, and others equally well known."

Scene painting is not an unprofitable vocation. The best scenic artists of skillful artists range from \$100 to \$300, and most of them may, if they choose, continue their labors through every week in the year, while their less fortunate brothers of the stock and buskin are forced to stand in front of us in unprofitable idleness. It is no more than fair that the public, which, generally speaking, fails to appreciate the artistic qualities of a scene painter's work, should be compelled to pay him, as it does, a good round sum for his labor."

The Chinese Theory of Evolution.

The rocks are the bones of the divine body, the soil is the flesh, the metals are the veins, and the clouds, the wind, rain, dew and all caused by its respirations, pulsations, and exhalations. Originally the mountains rose to the firmament, and the seas covered the mountains to their tops. At that time there was, in the divine body, no life besides the divine life. Then the waters subsided; small herbs grew, and in the lapse of cycles developed into shrubs and trees. As the body of man, unshaped for years, breeds vermin, so the mountains, unshaped for years, bred insects and insects, greater creatures developing out of lesser. Beetles in the course of ages became tortoises, earthworms became serpents, half-flying insects became birds, some of the turtles became man, and wild cats became tigers. The praying mantis was by degrees transformed into an ape, and some of the apes became hairless. A hairless ape made a fire by striking crystal upon a rock, and with the spark struck, the fire grew large, strong, and knowing, and were changed into men. —Adde M. Fields, in Popular Science Monthly.

The Jews are said to be rapidly increasing in numbers, wealth and influence in New York. Four new synagogues were recently opened within the space of ten days, and the city now has forty-seven of these places of worship, which is a larger number than can be found in any other city in the world. The Hebrew population has doubled in ten years. Some trades are almost entirely closed.

Storm Calendar and Weather Forecasts for 1890, by Rev. J. R. Hicks, mailed to any address on receipt of a two-cent post office stamp. The Dr. J. H. McLean Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

It is estimated that there are now 35,000 total abstainers in Denmark.

You will seldom need a doctor if you have Simmons' Liver Regulator handy.

HOW TO CURE INFLUENZA.

THE BEST AND SAFEST TREATMENT OF THAT DISORDER.

Medicinal Remedies and Their Doses—To Whom the Disease Threatens Danger—Etc.

[From the Boston Herald.]

When the present epidemic, which appears to be rapidly spreading over this country, shall have abated, the files of all most every newspaper of note will contain a complete history of it from the beginning to the end. Not only will the future historian of epidemics be able in that way to trace its outbreak from day to day, but he can fully inform himself as to the popular methods of treatment employed. Beside all these details, he will find, also, infinite conjectures as to the nature of the affection and its cause. Just at present this epidemic is, quite naturally, considering its prevalence, the one absorbing topic of newspaper discussion. Columns upon columns are devoted to the subject, and with the homeliness of the so-called experts are blended the testimonials of laymen, and the reputed essentials of treatment—all in a tangle, which no one, except he be a physician, can hope to unravel.

First, the public are informed that this epidemic is in some way related to cholera, and is but a precursor of that terrible malady. Then it is suggested that it is the dengue, or break-bone fever, imported from the regions of Africa, and slightly altered in form to meet the requirements of a colder and moister climate. Still others have entered the field with other theories and claimed the epidemic as its own "sweating sickness," which found victims for some sixty-five years, between the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and then seemed to run out. The French recognize in this prevailing distemper their disagreeable old friend, "la grippe," or influenza, which visited them at irregular intervals during the last three centuries. Americans are more modest, and, as a rule, are very willing to concede that the epidemic belongs to Europe. They are not, however, ready to accept the theories that have come over with it. Individual speculations on these points have often been reported in the newspapers, but rarely have they been based upon the testimony of physicians. The professional code is rigid, and physicians whose opinions are of value religiously cleave to it. They will not air their views in public prints nor permit themselves to be quoted in the popular press. For that reason, therefore, and what is unfortunate, neither they nor the public can appreciate this, one of the greatest of the virtues of the medical profession—rigid restraint by a sense of propriety.

In a medical journal devoted entirely to physicians there has just appeared an article on the present epidemic, by a physician connected with one of our medical colleges. This article—never intended for publication—has been taken place in the columns of newspapers all over the country. It contained much to which other physicians will take exception, and something which is liable to be misconstrued, and so likely to do harm. The author, it is to be noted, is a layman, and the public is not only justified, but a duty. In the first place it is evident that the author has jumped to conclusions as to the nature and cause of the prevailing affection, and has based his views on mere speculation. Stimulants are forbidden, except, of course, they be ordered by a physician. The headache in "influenza" is not likely to yield until the associated symptoms have abated. Some relief may be obtained by the application of menthol—one drachm in ten drachms of alcohol. This should be applied with a small sponge. Hot foot baths administered once in six or eight hours at first have some good effect, causing the heat to recede and inducing the restlessness. Of course, mustard pastes can be applied to the back and other painful parts in this as in every other affection presenting like symptoms.

As to preventive treatment. It is a positive fact that those who live generally and exercise but little, and so allow their systems to become choked up with waste, are the most liable to take cold. It appears, also, that those who take cold the most are the least victims to the prevailing distemper. Hence to eat lightly and only of simple and easily digestible foods would suggest itself as one of the important essentials. To exercise freely in open air, and to keep the bowels naturally so they need not, of course, be interfered with, but if not they should be stimulated, either by laxative foods, fruits, etc., or by some gently-acting medicine. Carlsbad salts in water, before breakfast, or a compound cathartic pill at night, will do all which is required. Hot drinks, live in pure air, and by using stimulants, such as coffee, or alcoholic stimulants, and so are important as preventive measures.

The fact is emphasized that the medical treatment recommended in the foregoing is for adults. In the case of the young increases in the old, feeble and young the susceptibility to broncho-pneumonia, members of those classes should be invariably intrusted to the care of physicians; none other ought to assume their treatment, so great is the responsibility.

NEVER-DEE INSURANCE.

Offered Mr. Laporte by Sympathetic Friends and a Smart Agent.

Patrolman Laporte is one of the most middle-tempered men on the force, says the Indianapolis News. He can play dominoes with Sergeant Lewis without becoming angry, and he is a good deal of a joker. But one night he was going about with an ax in one hand and a club in the other looking for some one to slay, and this is why: Recently the horses taken up were sold in the city pound, and Laporte, for \$5, became the owner of a remarkable horse. The horse became a synonym of poverty in the force, and, though bored considerably, Laporte kept the animal out of respect for old age. Last evening at roll-call a depper little gentleman was called out, and carrying a big book called the station-house to see Laporte.

"I understand you have a fine horse," he remarked to the big policeman.

"Yes," answered the peeler.

"My name is Jones," said the Indiana State agent of the Never Die Live Stock Insurance Company. Our terms are reasonable—so reasonable that we are really a charitable institution. Now, sir, it is a rare opportunity for you to have your horse insured. You cannot tell just when you will lose his life or get hurt. For \$50 I will insure a policy."

"What's that?" gasped Laporte.

"I say for \$50 I will write you a policy on your horse."

"So, my friend, how did you happen to come here?" solemnly asked the policeman, with an ugly glare in his left eye.

"I—I—I—why, I was told that you—"

"Go away, young man, go away. You have been imposed upon by some one. I have no horse that I want to insure. Just wait till I find the man who sent you, and I'll make him go down into the sea like McGinty did."

The agent slowly faded away.

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REMEDY FOR PAIN

FOR Stomach and Stomach.

Cure, Swellings, Galls, Strains, Lameness, Stiffness, Cracked Heels, Scalds, Contractions, Fleas, Worms, Strangles, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Fits, Tumors, Spina, Ringworms and Spavin in their early stages.

THE CHARLES A. VOEGEL CO., Baltimore, Md.

practice, knows well that it would be unprofitable to do otherwise; and without his recognition of professional obligations, he would never have been able to acquire the facts which were so generously given. The physician tells us that the so-called influenza is not a disease, but a disorder, and of the nervous apparatus. Here are the principal pathological conditions, which physicians have been unable to explain, and which have been attributed to a disordered, modified, production increased, regulation, neuralgia, intra cranial, and arms and legs, rheumatoid disturbances, vomiting nervous, bronchial irritation, cough largely red.

Coming now to facts of special interest to laymen, is this a new disorder, to which we are strangers?

No. It is the old-fashioned "mucous fever."

Is this affection dangerous?

No. It is a very uncomfortable, but safe, disorder.

Does it ever cause pneumonia?

No; it somewhat increases the susceptibility to pneumonia, but it is not a predisposing cause, in the old, feeble and young.

Is this prevailing disorder infectious?

Yes. It is not, however, contagious. It is probably caused by micro-organisms, and the drug that is most exposed to them is likely to have the disease, but cannot take it from another suffering from it.

Now, as to the treatment. As soon as the first symptoms of the disorder appear, the patient should, either take a hot full bath or a foot-bath, and get into bed and stay there for three days.

This matter of confinement in bed for the length of time stated is an important one; there would be some danger in leaving the house. He will do well then to send for a physician; but if he must treat himself, let him take the one remedy of all—acetanilide. It is safe if used in a judicious manner. Druggists have on sale the tablets of this medicine, and an adult may take one tablet every hour if needed, for several hours. Acetanilide lowers the fever and relieves the pain in the head and body; and it also quiets restlessness. Probably the good effects of the drug will be apparent after the second or third dose; if so, it need not then be taken often than two, three or four times, as the case may be. If the attack seems very obstinate, and does not yield within six hours, one may give a second dose, and repeat every hour during that time. After that, it is best to take a little less often, and take a tablet, say every three or four hours, if needed. Of course, just as soon as improvement is noted the intervals between any further doses should be lengthened, and the giving of medicine should be discontinued altogether as soon as the fever is rapidly abating and the pains are subsiding.

Some time during the first twenty-four hours it is well to take a purge; two grains of compound cathartic pills will act freely.

As to the dietetic treatment of the "influenza," the starvation sort is the best, at least for persons attacked while in fairly good health. Stimulants will need to be avoided. Stimulants are forbidden, except, of course, they be ordered by a physician. The headache in "influenza" is not likely to yield until the associated symptoms have abated. Some relief may be obtained by the application of menthol—one drachm in ten drachms of alcohol. This should be applied with a small sponge. Hot foot baths administered once in six or eight hours at first have some good effect, causing the heat to recede and inducing the restlessness. Of course, mustard pastes can be applied to the back and other painful parts in this as in every other affection presenting like symptoms.

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THE CHARLES A. VOEGEL CO., Baltimore, Md.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From S. K. Hooper, of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, through the courtesy of T. H. Woodman, of the Southern Pacific Company, we have received a handsome volume entitled "Over the Range to the Golden Gate." It is an elaborate guide-book by Stanley Wood. We have examined it with care and find it, so far as our information goes as to routes, scenery, and other points of interest, and it is especially rich in illustrations. We feel justified in pronouncing it the most complete of its kind in the West yet issued. The author takes his readers with him on a transcontinental tour, beginning at the Missouri river and meandering from San Francisco southward to San Diego and northward to Portland, Seattle and Tacoma. The book has been prepared with great care and most minute accuracy, and contains an exceedingly valuable and interesting collection of statistics. It is especially rich in illustrations. 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FARM AND ORCHARD.

IMPORTANCE OF INTRODUCING NEW BLOOD IN POULTRY.

Veal Calves for Market—Straight Rows—New Breeds of Fowls—Farm Notes.

New blood in poultry is the basis of beauty, vigor and prolificness. It is more essential to successful poultry culture than all else combined. Fowls that are inbred, that have been bred in line several years without the addition or infusion of fresh variety, but to which they are not directly related, become inactive, diminutive and unprofitable.

It has been said that inbred fowls breed true to feather, and that for this reason, because they all come alike and are therefore best suited to exhibition, inbreeding is desirable, and this is true to a very great extent, for we have tried it. They do come alike in more respects than one. They breed true to feather, it is true, but they also have the same inactive, stupid and unattractive appearance. Their very life seems to have been dulled. They are slow to develop in form and muscle, and they are slow to lay.

While inbred fowls may be suitable for exhibition purposes, they are certainly unprofitable, and for this reason, with the person who is keeping poultry for profit, they should have no part or lot. Far more desirable is the fowl that by its very appearance, its very move and action manifests the fresh, new blood that it embodies. There is an activity, grace and vigor about it that is refreshing.

The male bird that comes of fresh blood is the one that is over the next to be agreeable to his mate. Every choice bit of food that he finds he saves for her, and he calls them about him with a gallantry that is admirable. He leads them to the nest, over which he crows with a satisfactory crow that seems to manifest a knowledge of its value in the poultry world.

A male bird of this kind crows from the top of the fence, with a flap of the wings that always gives notice of the bugle call that is to follow.

Equal to the male bird of fresh blood is the hen that comes of similar parentage. She is keen, active, healthy and vigorous, and one of the best layers of her kind. In truth, no other hen does new blood manifest itself more strongly than in the laying quality of our hens.

It is absolutely necessary, in order to have our hens lay profitably, that is, to lay enough eggs to pay for their keep and a profit besides, that we introduce new blood in our flocks every year. The writer has kept a record for several years and observed closely, and in every instance the pullets of the newest blood that come of a flock in which a male absolutely unakin to the females had been introduced, the previous years were always the first to lay, in point of age, and made the best layers generally.

To have healthy, vigorous and profitable poultry, we must, then, without any question, introduce new blood annually into our flocks.—Southern Cultivator.

VEAL CALVES FOR MARKET.

There never as yet has been an over-supply of good veal on the American market. So early as the first of September well-fatted calves which weigh from 140 to 170 pounds (these are the extreme weights approved by dealers) will command eight cents per pound; at the same date, calves which have obtained scanty nourishment at pastures sell at two to two and three-fourths cents per pound; and calves which have received hitherto no feed will sell at two and seven-eighths to three and three-fourths cents per pound. Those farmers who provide a ration of meat, feed calves up to 200 to 275 pounds per head, and secure a good profit in selling at three to five cents per pound, according to quality. The annual slaughter of veal calves and the downright murder of starving grass-fed calves is one of the things which are past the comprehension of those who are frequenters of the markets of great cities. Let a farmer who keeps fifty dairy cows prepare himself in the season to keep all of his calves, and when milk contracts are offered to him, let the answer be: "I can this year only sell half of my milk-dew." Then, when the calf-speculator comes, as he is certain to do, the reply to his queries should be: "I have no calves to sell. Later on I will have some choice ones to offer you."

Early in the season, a farmer can obtain as many calves as he can care to raise, at a half cent per pound for early calves; further on in the season seven to seven and three-fourths cents per pound can be realized; and late calves fed up to veal will sell in November and December at from nine to ten and a half cents per pound.—American Agriculturist.

STRAIGHT ROWS.

The farm should always be planned out and divided into fields. One object in this is to plan and carry on a good system of rotation. Another, the manure can be applied to a better advantage, and, third, that a better system of accounts can be kept, and the cost of raising the different crops be ascertained as well as the amount of the profit it is possible to derive from each. It will be quite an item in planning out the farm in this way to make it as convenient as possible for the farmer to plant and cultivating. A few short rows on one side of a field or a crooked branch through a field that cannot be crossed interferes considerably in the economical working of it. It not only crosses the work of preparing the land for a crop, but also adds to the cost of cultivating and harvesting. Sometimes this is unavoidable, but in many cases a little work spent in straightening out a run of this kind, and in planning the farm so that the fields will be straight on all sides, or as nearly so as possible, will lessen the cost of growing and harvesting the crops, and also increase the yield. With a cultivated field there is no waste in turning, and in harvesting another waste is occasioned. When it can be done without too much inconvenience, more and better work can be performed if the fields are oblong, and this is of sufficient importance to make it an item to arrange as completely as possible. If the farm is properly laid out much of the fencing can be dispensed with, and this will lessen the expense of keeping up the farm. Even if the plan of pasturing the fields is followed, it will be policy to lessen the amount of fencing as much as possible. And the fields can be prepared with a less expense, and the crops be cultivated more easily if the farm is planned so that at least all the cultivated crops can be grown in long, straight rows. During the fall and winter when the greater part of the fields are without a growing crop it is a good time to make a plan of the farm and arrange the fields so that they can be worked to the best advantage. Number each field and open an account with it, and while a system of rotation should be carried out, an account can be kept with each field and the profit or loss be determined.—Practical Farmer.

THE ORIGINATORS.

The breed is made up of a mixture of Plymouth Rock, Black Minorca and Langsham, with a view of combining the good points of each. In form the Orington is a symmetrical, upright bird, with a fine graceful carriage; the plumage black throughout, with no gray reflections. The legs are free from black, dark, strong, and of medium length; four toes on each foot, with white toe-nails. The face is

red, comb single, not large, and less liable to freeze than those of the Mediterranean breeds. The breast is broad, deep, and full, with long, straight breast-bone. The skin is white, thin, and fine in texture. The standard weight of the cocks, fully grown, is fifteen pounds; of the hens, seven pounds. The chicks are hardy, and feather and mature early. The object of William Cook in forming this new breed was to combine abundance of eggs with superior flesh for the table, hardness of constitution, rapid growth, and fine form and plumage. To effect this he selected the Black Minorca because it is a great layer, the Plymouth Rock for its general good qualities and the color of its eggs; the Langsham for its large size, laying qualities and excellent flesh. These three breeds he crossed together, and after seven years of experimenting, he contends that his Orington breed of fowls, for general purposes, are the best in existence. He has sold specimens of them to all quarters of the globe and they have given universal satisfaction.—American Agriculturist.

COCONUT BUTTER.

In the last Consular reports published by the State Department there is an interesting account of Charles Monaghan of Mannheim, of coconut butter, a fatty substitute for butter, which is now displacing oleomargarine and genuine butter in Germany. The practicality of making a substitute for butter from the nuts of the coconut has been discovered by Dr. Schunk, chemist of Ludwigshafen. It has been manufactured for a year at Mannheim. The daily production is 3,000 kilograms of butter, which sells at from 18 cents to 15 cents per pound. With real butter at 25 cents to 35 cents a pound, the coconut imitation grows rapidly in the public estimation. It is of a clear color and agreeable to the taste. The poor use it on their tables in place of the genuine article, but those able to be fastidious use it chiefly for cooking purposes. It is free from the acids so often found in real butter, and is more wholesome. As it is free from the suspicion that attends butter made from the milk of cows infected with tuberculosis, it is much to be preferred to some kinds of butter in the market.—Baltimore Sun.

FARM NOTES.

Bran should be a part of the ration of all classes of live stock, but bran should be fed in connection with ground grain or cut feed.

Wheat straw may be fed to stock with clover hay if both are cut fine, slightly salted, moistened and sprinkled with ground grain.

The fence corners should be as clean as any other portion of the farm. They are the harboring places of vermin and a fruitful source of weeds.

Farmers are too much like isolated points. They must touch each other often and closer if they would improve as well as prosper, industrially, socially and politically.

In planting fruit trees, the distance apart should depend on soils, lay of the land, quality of tree, and preferred mode of culture. Advice of experience should be utilized on occasion.

The vigorous strawberry plants are the ones that will produce the largest berries next spring. The best mulch for strawberries is fine, well-rotted manure. It not only serves to protect the vines but supplies the ready food early in spring.

When a flock of hens do not pay, the best plan is to pick out the ones that are laying and sell the others. It is sometimes the case that there are too many of them together. A few hens well kept will produce more eggs, proportionately, than a larger number.

A good dressing of manure around each raspberry plant at this season will cause the canes to grow rapidly in the spring. Only a few raspberry bushes are required in order to supply a small family, and the richer the ground and more manure used the larger and better quality of the berries.

Every farm should have a few grape vines. They serve as arbors or shade, and can be grown where they will not take up much space. All poultry yards will be improved if grape vines are grown along the fences, and the fowls will find food under the overhanging branches in summer.

Never keep a vicious sow for breeding purposes. Her pigs will not be as good, and she will be a constant source of annoyance. Remember that "like begets like," and that if she is still pig as well as the still sow that gets the swill, and the one that gets the swill is the one that brings down the scales at selling time.

It must be clear to any man with the most ordinary business instincts that good roads mean thrift, liberality and wealth. They mean good farms and good real estate values. They mean that the farmer enjoying their use will save time going over them, will save wear and tear not only on his wagons but on his teams.

Soiling crops (like fodder corn) are often necessary even in connection with pasturing. Directly after the season to furnish good pasturage all the season; and perhaps if we had a good stiff drought every summer it might do something to break up the wasteful pasturage system on good tillable lands, and thus be a blessing in disguise to the country by the coming method for civilized countries.

All our domestic turkeys are descendants of the wild stock, as this bird was unknown until the discovery of America. A return to the original breed gives more hardness, and is on some occasions desirable. The turkey always needs a wider range than other fowls, but while young is very susceptible to injury from cold and wet. In its wild state the weeklings are killed off, and only the strongest survive.

A feed lot is too small that compels animals to eat from the fifth. A small lot that is a feed lot will answer the purpose much better than a larger one without a floor. The soil part of the small lot may be covered with straw or other litter to the comfort of the hogs and the profit of the owner. Exercise in working this over is of great benefit to the hogs, and makes a valuable lot of manure for the farmer's use.

While a fall pig will grow to a larger size than the spring pig for next winter's pork, yet it is doubtful if such pigs are as profitable as those farrowed in the spring and pushed in growth until December. If the arrangements for wintering fall pigs are perfect, and they are not stunted when young, they will make good progress, but should they be neglected in any manner they will not give a profitable account of their food and care.

It is acknowledged that the purpose for which agricultural colleges were established in the several States, and to which the Government contributed by liberal grants of land and money, has not been realized. The colleges do not educate the farmer. Exercise, but for professional men, the tendency of their teachings has been to draw young men from the farms, instead of fitting them for work on them.—Government Agricultural Report.

Peach growing by people unaccustomed to the work usually turns out badly. Trees left to grow in grass or untillable ground among weeds usually die early from neglect. The borers are reasonably sure to kill them if disease does not. It is the constant neglect, often through ignorance, which originates the common idea that the peach is short-lived and not worth much attention. Treat it properly and fruit will be the reward, except when cold weather ruins buds or blossoms.

At a recent meeting of the Oxford Farmers' Club, Mr. Linter said: "Four geese are good for a pound of feathers, seven for a pound of fat, and their feathers are worth 50 cents each year. We are looking

for something that pays. We have it in the goose. But it is not fashionable now for farmers' wives and daughters to pick geese. It is hard to find any fancy work that pays much. Any smart girl can make moccasins and money raising geese."

Late tomatoes may be kept long after the frost has destroyed the vines and the ripe fruit has disappeared from the market, by picking the green tomatoes as late as possible and packing them in dry sand, putting them away where they will not freeze. A few days before wanted take out a layer and spread them in a sunny window or in a warm room, where they will ripen and be as nice as though fresh from the vines.

Plenty of salt is a great preventive of disease, says the Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower. Witness the health of flocks grazing on the salt grasses of the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, the lowland salt (Sp. robolairides) of Utah, and the "salt brush" of Arizona. Though they may be slightly injured at first by the excess of salt in this class of vegetation, ultimately they cease to be affected by it, and thenceforth they are measurably proof against most diseases which assail their kind.

Horticulturists are now endeavoring to breed out the troublesome core from apples. We quote from the New York Tribune: "The cases lately put on record of seedless sorts of apple—one of them represented as a large and good winter variety—come directly in clash with Professor Claypole's proposition to breed out the troublesome core from the best of our fruit. It is worthy of attention, especially as the trees are much more exhausted by the production of seeds than by that of their development, and usually more seeds, less eatable pulp and the harsher its quality."

The cattle of Canada have all along been accorded better treatment in the markets of Great Britain than those from the United States. There is nothing strange about this when the relation of Canada to the mother country is considered. It is worthy of attention, especially as the trees are much more exhausted by the production of seeds than by that of their development, and usually more seeds, less eatable pulp and the harsher its quality."

For ornamenting a large farm there are few trees or shrubs that will compare with those of the "quadrant" or "quadrant" variety. Few blossoms are more beautiful or fragrant than those it produces in profusion. The foliage of the tree is fine, and its fruit is ornamental as well as useful. Better jelly, marmalade and cider are made from the fruit of the "quadrant" than from any other variety of the apple. The trees are as hardy as hazel bushes or Canadian thistles, and will grow in almost any situation. They can be raised from seed with very little trouble in the places where it is desired to have them stand for generations. It is not to do this, as the trees are difficult to transplant. The Virginia crab-apple is one of the most desirable of orchard trees. It bears generously and makes the most luscious cider—the highest-priced in market.

[FOR THE RECORD-UNION.]

THE BROKEN BAND.

I am thinking to-night
Of the years that have flown
Since I was a child.
In that old-fashioned home
That stood by the sea.
Where the murmuring breeze bore
Sweet sounds from afar.
To the bright, tree-lined shore.
I am thinking to-night
Of the long, long ago
Of some dream that met
Round the firelight glow
In that old-fashioned home
That home by the sea.
Whose memories so dear
Are still cherished by me.

I am thinking to-night
Of the times before
I have thought of the past—
Those bright days of yore,
And in a vision I see
That dear household band—
Now broken and scattered
In far distant lands.

Some are sleeping to-night
Where the winds blow,
Whose voices to white
Is the beautiful snow.
While one is now resting
Where the pine tree doth wave
Over the spot where beneath
Is laid a brother's grave.

Some are sleeping to-night
Where sweet flowers bloom
In luxuriant wilds
Where loved ones once
Toiled tears of sorrow
In silence alone.

For the dear ones who dwell
In that old-fashioned home.
Of those that now remain
I soon will be alone.
That they, too, are sleeping
In the city of dead.
Where we have crossed the dark river
To that land pure and fair;
Will the home circle meet
In blessed unity there.

West Oakland, January 1, 1890.
—MRS. NELLIE BLOOM.

Trapping Devils.

If the locality is wealthy, or has a few wealthy men in it, the priest generally makes out a strong case. He may require to call in other priests in consultation. All this is done in a most morbid fear, pending deliverance. At length the priests announce their ultimatum. It will require a fee of one hundred taels (about \$133, American money) to procure safety. The money is raised by public subscription, and the priest in charge. Then the capture of the devils is the next step.

A bottle or jar is secured for each devil, and the priests secure a bait in the shape of gold and silver tael paper (gold and silver paper). The paper is imitation money, and when it is reduced to spirit by being burned the devils do not know it from genuine money—here again showing their low mentality—and they enter the bottle in which the tael paper has been burned. When thus entrapped, the bottle is sealed and carried away by the priest. Then the people feel grateful to their deliverer, and the priest has again impressed his importance to the welfare of the community and at the same time replenished his bank account. The "Tung Yi Yamen," or office of the head priest of this sect, is a curiosity. It has large halls and rooms filled with dust-covered and sealed jars, in every one of which is confined a devil, captured in the above time-honored plan. And were each and every jar filled with silver, I question if it would equal the sums paid for the capture of these imprisoned devils.—The Popular Religion, by Warren G. Burton, in Tientsin Review Monthly.

Thoroughly Tested.
"My dear sir, this position carries with it a great responsibility. Can you convince me that you are capable of filling it?"

"I think I can, sir."

"You must be a man of great discretion, possessed of a keen insight, capable of judging accurately between right and wrong."

"I think I can satisfy you, sir."

"You must be able to discover the truth, no matter how it may be disguised, and must be well read on current events."

"Yes, sir; I think I can fill the bill."

"Well, what are your credentials?"

"I have been examined for a jury six times and been rejected every time."

"I think you will do. You must be a man of great capability and intelligence."

—Commercial Traveler.

ODD FACTS ABOUT WORDS.

INTERESTING THINGS WHICH MAY BE FOUND IN THE DICTIONARY.

Words Which Have Lost Caste and Which Have Come Up in the World.

No one who has not tried it can appreciate the fascination that attends a ramble through the dictionary in search of the pedigrees of words. Such a pursuit is apt to lead the person engaged in it to jump in a seemingly desultory way from A to Z, and back again as different words strike his fancy, but it is an occupation that always arouses the liveliest interest. It is an occupation, too, that is always instructive; for any one must acknowledge the advantage of knowing such curious bits of information as that "divine" and "devil" come from the same original root; that "claret" and "claret" had all the same primary meaning; that "claret" is really only a clear wine, and that such words as "loyal" and "legal," dissimilar as they are in meaning now, both came to us from the same starting point, but with this difference in their journeyings—that one hurried over to us directly from the Latin, while the other tarried on the way in France.

The word "quandary" furnishes a striking example of verbal derivation. It is compounded of the French phrase *qu'en dirai-je*, and expresses very aptly the thought of a man in a dilemma. Other words that have been borrowed from the French have equally entertaining histories. *Quelques-uns* we have jumbled into "kickshaws," and our "gawgaws" represent the *jeuneur* or playthings of former French children. "Rotten row," the famous London street, recalls to mind *la rue du roi* (the king's passageway). Our "dandelion" is *la dent de lion* (the lion's tooth), and "vinegar" was *vin aigre* (sour wine). *Redingote* is "riding coat," borrowed by the French from our own language, and returned to us by the London street, recalls to mind *la rue du roi* (the king's passageway). 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DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1890.

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Office, Third Street, between J and K.

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Published six days in each week, with Double Sheet on Saturdays, and

THE SUNDAY UNION,

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For three months, \$2.00

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Terms for both one year, \$2.00

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The Best Advertising Medium on the Pacific Coast.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as second-class matter.

The RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION and WEEKLY UNION are the only papers on the Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco, they have no competitors either in influence or home and general circulation throughout the State.

Weather Forecasts for To-day.

California—Fair weather; northwesterly winds; nearly stationary temperature.

Oregon and Washington—Fair weather; variable winds; nearly stationary temperature in western portion; slightly warmer in eastern.

OBJECTS OF ART AS EDUCATORS.

The Daily Bee of Omaha, Neb., after speaking of the exhibit of 500 pictures made by the Western Art Association, sees "no reason why Omaha should not become a center of art culture worthy of her high culture in other educational directions." If the people of Omaha are true to themselves they will build an art gallery for the free use of the people and store therein a collection that will do them honor and tend to elevate and refine the tastes of their citizens and make them better in all respects.

They may not be so fortunate as Sacramento, and receive out of hand such a splendid collection of art works as Mrs. E. B. Crocker bestowed upon this city. They may be so fortunate, however, as to be endowed by wealth with the means to accumulate a collection something like it.

In this hard and pushing age, when money and goods inspire most ambition, no community can give some attention to art works, literature, fine architecture and parks without experiencing immediate and great benefit. Art is an educator, and the more clearly this is realized the better for any people. When New York recently opened an exhibition of art, that was superior to any ever gathered in this country; when Philadelphia, about the same time, threw open its Exhibition of Art Industries, it was discovered that the attendance was not of the connoisseurs alone, but that the masses of people flocked to commune with the beautiful, elevating and helpful exhibits. Close observers were surprised to find among all classes of visitors evidences of keen appreciation and enjoyment quite unexpected. Moreover, it was made apparent in both cases that there is a growing love for the beautiful among the people, for but rarely was an indifferent glance given. Some hundreds viewed the exhibits hurriedly, but there were not the poor, who are unable to possess art treasures.

There were a few who exclaimed against "looking up so much money" in art works, and who insisted that it could be better used in relieving human distress. But these forgot that art is a stimulant to benevolence; that it directly contributes to the labor of worthy humanity; that it preaches the lessons of charity and the virtues of the liberal use of wealth for the good of men.

In a recent lecture by Rev. Joseph Krauskopf, D. D., of Philadelphia, that distinguished, vigorous thinker, who is preeminently the friend of the poor and of education, referring to those who hold investment in art works to be waste, pointed out that there are two charities—that which we owe to others, that which we owe to ourselves. While it is a duty to minister to others, so, too, it is imperative that we minister to ourselves. While there are bodies to be clothed, hands to be filled with employment and fainting stomachs to be satisfied, there are also hearts and souls with aspirations, desires and ambitions that clamor for our aid. If, he well said, there are any of us who do not give all we possess to the poor, we have no right to rail against those who, not neglecting their duty to the suffering, expend superfluous wealth to gratify pure tastes and educate the people in the love for harmony, beauty, grace in architecture, painting, sculpture, or any other of the fine arts. In short, we are not to make life more dreary by refusing of abundance to feed the better tastes.

He saw in art galleries fine art exhibitions and encouragement of regard for the beautiful, an educational force of immense value to us as a people. He welcomed what he believed has dawned in America, the age of which Bishop Berkeley wrote 150 years ago in his vision of the destiny of this nation—

"There shall be sung another golden age, The rise of empire and of art, The good and great inspiring epic rage, The wisest heads and noblest hearts."

We are rich in energy, courage, agriculture, commerce, industries, men and women, but not in art, and the recent exposition at Paris proved that while in so much we lead, "in the pure and applied arts we lag painfully behind." England expends \$2,191,120 annually on schools of art and science; the United States expends nothing. It took 25,000,000 pounds of American copper to buy the artistic bronzes we imported from Europe in 1888. We boast that this chiseling, that tapestry, yonder bronze is of European production, and thus publish the artistic poverty of our own country.

Are we not too intensely practical? Do

we not doom our children to dreary monotony in the school-room, barren of anything to gratify or awaken the artistic sense, or fashion the love for the graceful, the orderly, the expressive and the beautiful? This learned lecturer in similar words deprecates the absence in our town squares of even the simplest forms of fountains, statuary and picturesqueness. He believes that we are, as Berkeley predicted, the people of "the wisest heads," but that we will not become the people of "the noblest hearts" until we add to our vigor, our inventive genius, our money-getting ability, our independence and our wonderful individuality "the ennobling, educational influences of art; until sculpture, artistic architecture, artistic industries, painting, love of music, song, poetry and of nature have stamped loftier ideals upon our souls, and breathed purer, sweeter, higher aspirations into our ambitions."

In such a strain, pointing out that learning has most rarely been the love of art prevailed; that Egypt, Judea, Athens, Rome, Cordova and Venice reached their highest state of civilization when they attained the highest point of artistic culture, and that before the pursuit of the good and the beautiful, the dark ages disappeared, this earnest pleader continued in a claim for art as an educator, that ought to be read and pondered by every thoughtful man and woman.

He grants that art as an educator does not reach all; nor do either religion or science; it does not affect all alike for good, but its presence is an ennobling influence upon the many. In brief, he declares that in art there is morality, religion, wisdom and culture, and that Emerson was right when he said "Raphael paints wisdom, Handel sings it, Plhidias carves it, Shakespeare writes it, Wren builds it."

He concludes, and who is prepared to deny the soundness of his assertion, that we must find corruption where art is wanting; that where we see dirt we look for vice; where we find harmony, beauty, taste and order we expect virtue; that while he did not consider art a panacea for vice and crime, yet a few small parks and a few green lawns; a few statues and graceful fountains; a few reading rooms, art galleries and museums and free concerts; a small distribution of ennobling pictures, will be more likely to convert the vicious, cow the criminal, and are better aids to build up a virtue-loving and God-fearing people, than libraries of tracts, thousands of prayer meetings and the frowns of Police Courts.

THE MEMORY OF MARY, AGAIN.

Some weeks ago we referred to the movement put on foot by the ladies of Fredericksburg, Va., to rescue from the neglect of years the grave of the mother of Washington. Since then the matter has attracted much attention at the East and on this coast, and it is ascertained that very good promise is made that the entombment of the remains and the erection of a monument will be accomplished.

We adhere to the position first taken by the RECORD-UNION, that the National Government should do the work; that Congress should feel it to be a duty and a privilege to do it. The danger is, that the enthusiasm of the moment will die out, and that the story of neglect will be continued. In 1829 a similar agitation was started. It gained much attention and a scheme was set on foot to raise the money by popular subscription to build a monument to the memory of that noble woman; but it died out, and it remained for S. E. Burrows, of New York, to undertake the work alone. In 1833 he had the corner stone laid with appropriate ceremonies, President Andrew Jackson presiding on the occasion and laying the stone in the presence of a very large assembly of people, an array of military, clergy, relatives of Washington, heads of departments of the Federal Government, officers of the army and navy of the United States, and the Virginia officials. It is recorded that fully 15,000 people were present, a large concourse indeed for those days. Mr. Bassett pronounced an oration and President Jackson made a feeling speech in reply. A poem was read that Mrs. Stoddard wrote for the occasion, and then the President laid the stone.

The monument was more than half completed when the patriotic donor met with serious business reverses—was driven into bankruptcy; the work on the construction of necessity ceased, so far as he was concerned, and since then nothing has been done towards its completion. The fine marble obelisk that was to crown the pile has lain at the foot of the tomb ever since, and through neglect and the assaults of curiosity of visitors has been ruined, while the marble base has partly fallen over, and now a mass of ruins mark the spot.

As late as 1858 Mr. Burrows, then an old man and trading between China and California, was still striving to save the means from his own income to complete his self-imposed task of building the monument. In 1866 Mr. Lossing published his interesting book "Mary and Martha, the Mother and the Wife of George Washington," in which he bitterly complained that the monument had been left unfinished, and recited that but three of the white marble columns of eight, which had been placed in the sunken panels, remained; that no fence guarded the spot, and that the stones were grass-grown, partly overthrown and defaced. He begged that the Government that had just completed a noble pile to the memory of the son, would do something to enable the spot where repose the remains of his noble mother, to be modestly marked.

Custis, in his memoirs of Mary Washington, written in 1860, declared that had this distinguished woman been of olden time "statues to her memory would have been erected in the Capitol, and that of Rome" Washington himself said that he had but faint recollection of his father and his paternal fondness, but to his mother he ascribed the moral, intellectual and physical training that made the son what he was, and gave him "all the qualities of usefulness he might be deemed to possess." Now comes Edwin D. Mead in the *New England Magazine*, and pleads with the people to aid the women of Fredericksburg to complete the monument. He presents two views of the structure as it now appears in its ruined state.

When Cornwallis surrendered and the

Revolution was thus practically closed, Washington set out to visit his mother, whom he had not seen since his appointment to the command of the army. He was accompanied by a brilliant array of French officers, who were full of anxiety to meet the woman who was the mother of such a hero. She received him with warmth and as one well beloved, and solicitedly inquired as to his health, remarked upon his personal appearance and noted the lines care had worn in his features; but to the amazement of the French officers, she never once referred to his glorious achievements, and the high position he occupied in the eyes of the world. They expected to see the mother elated, joyous, and all wild with pride in her son. Pride indeed was manifest, but it was under the veil of maternal love for her son rather than the hero. With dignity and self-possession, Mary Ball—who descended from that John Ball, of England, whom Green, in his "Shorter History," characterized as a pioneer of liberty, in whose preaching England first listened to the knell of feudalism and the declaration of the rights of men—engaged in domestic labors, put them aside to welcome her distinguished son, who, on the wings of victory, had sped his way to lay his laurels at her feet. She leaned upon his arm in the festivities that followed, clad simply as the modest and poor woman of the day, but so bere her self with dignity and grace that she won from the foreign officers present at the great ball, given in honor of Washington and his mother, exclamations of amazement. It is said they declared, "If these are the matrons of America, well may she boast of illustrious sons."

Mary was left a widow when Washington was but a lad, and upon her devolved the training of five children. Lawrence Washington, who knew her well, and was a playmate with her son, even when his own locks were white, could not refer to his visits to her household without a feeling akin to awe, for she so bore herself, and so commanded her children, that her very presence was a benediction, and yet so commanding and loving, so kind, that the visitors all stood before her with a respect manifest and in awe that not even their own parents inspired. The unanimous testimony of all who knew her is that she was a remarkable woman, and that in the son George all the noble traits of her character, her manner, her bearing and her moral vigor were reproduced.

In 1784 Lafayette made a journey to her home to pay his respects to the mother of his friend. She received him in her home-spun, but as a republican queen might receive, and in response to his eulogiums upon her son, she simply replied: "I am not surprised at what George has done, for he always was a good boy." When Washington was chosen the first President of the new nation, he repaired to Fredericksburg for his mother's blessing, and she bade him that touching farewell that has been written as a page in the history of the Republic, and soon after she bowed her gray head, and at the age of 85 passed away.

Now, will the nation in all its wealth, with all its professions of regard for the pioneers of American liberty, permit such a woman's grave to remain unmarked? Will we, as a people, invite the pity, if not the contempt, of future generations for the neglect chargeable to us that will result in the identity of the grave of Mary Washington being lost? If we have not pride in the matron sufficient to honor her memory with a marble pile of modest cost, let us be spurred to action by the shame of our neglect, which all foreigners who visit the spot ascribe to us with judgments not harsher than we deserve. Let Congress by its action put a stop to the begging by the women of Fredericksburg for the pitiful sum they ask for the completion of the monument, and out of hand itself direct the work to be done, and the charges to be borne by the national purse.

THE BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS.

The RECORD-UNION has said that it has no personal objection to any citizen nominated for the Board of Freeholders by the Trustees. For each of them the highest esteem is entertained. But it believes that stronger grouping can be made, and that better results will ensue. Several of the gentlemen named by the Trustees to be voted for, have declined to serve. This will necessitate reformation of the list presented. We learn that a large number of citizens have been in serious consultation as to the composition of the new list, and that a ticket will soon be presented for consideration, which, it is believed, will more nearly meet the needs of the city, and respond to the importance of the work of making a new Charter. When the new ticket is completed we will publish it, and if it meets the expectations entertained concerning it, it will receive the support of this journal.

THE CULINARY ATTRIBUTES OF THE LILY are not generally known. Professor Ames, of Columbia College, points out that in some parts of India it is a valuable article of diet, being peculiarly rich in nitrogenous compounds. The result of the scientist's remarks is seen in the introduction of the lily as food upon some of the most dainty of our Eastern tables. One who ate of the dish recently says it resembles an amalgam of spinach and cabbage, and while not tempting to the taste, it certainly has the quality of appeasing the appetite speedily. Here, then, is another article of food of which Malthus took no account, an article, too, that can be produced in inexhaustible quantities from lands that did not enter into his calculation as capable of producing sustenance for the body.

On Thursday we called attention to the "mesmeric" religious revival carried on at Oakland in a tent by a parcel of half-crazed fanatics, who work their converts into a nervous condition, in which they are easily hypnotized. It was related that one young girl lay upon the rostrum of the meeting place for many hours in a trance-like condition, and was rescued by her guardian only after invoking the aid of the police. Since then there has been a serious riot in the tent, indignant citizens resisting the continuance of the frenzied scenes. But they are repeated daily and nightly, and scores of men and women are lead into that state of hysteria in which they believe they see angels, and look into the depths of hell as well as into the glo-

ries of heaven. Others are thrown into the trance-like condition, and are exposed for hours to the gaze of the curious. The young girl who was rescued by her guardian remains seriously ill, and physicians fear that the shock to her nervous system will result in permanent insanity, if it does not deprive her of life. The leading physicians of Oakland are agreed that the continuance of the meeting will result in numerous cases of serious nervous prostration and more of insanity. Some of the "converts" have already been committed to the insane asylum, and others are certain to follow. Is it not about time that this manufactory of maniacs was closed? The right of assemblage ceases when the weak become its victims, to the injury of the community.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS asks: "Where is the public sentiment which calls a marriage of convenience by its true name?" Under cow by society. Mrs. Phelps should ask more difficult questions.

THE important news is telegraphed that the Emperor of China is on excellent terms with his wife. Which one?

NEW TO-DAY.

Advertisements of Meeting Notices, Wants, Lost, Found, For Sale, To Let and similar notices under this head are inserted for 5 cents per line the first time and 3 cents per line each subsequent time. All notices of this character will be found under this heading.

Lily of the Valley Lodge, No. 11, D. of H., Regular meeting THIS (Saturday) EVENING, January 11, 1890.

HANNAH PHILLIPS, C. of H. GEORGIA GUTHRIE, Sec.

Foresters Gun Club.—A Special Meeting of the Foresters Gun Club will be held on MONDAY EVENING, January 13th. As a subject of importance will come before the club, members will please take notice. C. C. CHAPMAN, President.

Wenonah Council, No. 2, Degree of Peshawar, meets TO-NIGHT at Red Men's Hall, at 7:30 o'clock. By order POCAHONTAS.

Mrs. E. J. BRADLEY, R. of E. IDA GRIMES, N. G. GEORGIA GUTHRIE, Sec'y.

PERSONAL.—CARRIE, DON'T MISS THE polo game on rollers between the Blues and the Reds, at the rink to-night, 10 P. M.

WANTED.—PRIVATE BOARD AND ROOM by gentleman and wife. Address, stating terms, location, etc., "No. 1613 P street, city."

NOTICE.—\$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the recovery of the body of JOHN ZORAGGES, who was drowned in the Sacramento river, six miles above the city, Tuesday evening, December 24, 1889. Apply to BEN. STEINHAUER, New Wm. Tell House, J street, between Eighth and Ninth, Sacramento. J11-1w

TO LET.—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSE-keeping, to parties without children. North-east corner Second and I streets. J11-1w

TO LET.—NO. 1613 P STREET, A COTTAGE of five rooms with barn on the place. Apply to Mrs. J. A. BARRETT, 701 Twelfth, cor. G. J11-1w

TO RENT.—A HOUSE CONTAINING FOUR rooms and good yard on sixteenth street between Q and R. Inquire of J. F. MENKE, seventeenth and I streets. J11-3

GENERAL NOTICES.

There's not a speck, there's not a stain That on the teeth we chance to see, But shadows forth decay and pain. If not removed right speedily BY ROZODONT, whose wonderful power Works miracles in one short hour. TTS

If afflicted with Sore Eyes see Dr. Isaac THOMPSON'S EYE WATER. Sold at 25 cents. JTS

Decker Bros.—The artists' piano. Write to KOHLER & CHASE, San Francisco. n25 3m

Lewis Winter, Wood Engraver, 927 J. st.

THE NONPAREIL.

CORNER FIFTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Open at 9 A. M.

Close at 5 P. M.

Saturday—Eighth Day.

Great Annual Clearance Sale!

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

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CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

We again wish to impress upon your mind that this ENORMOUS STOCK of

DRY GOODS

IS PLACED ON SALE FOR—

EIGHT DAYS MORE!

AT POSITIVELY COST PRICE.

Every Article is Reduced. This feature alone is the KEY to the very LARGE TRADE WE DO. Great opportunity for Close Dry Goods Buyers. Come and lay in a stock while it is time.

THIS MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

300 CLOAKS for \$1 Apiece!

THE NONPAREIL

CORNER FIFTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO.

WANTED—LOST—FOUND.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a place to do general housework and cooking. Apply 233 I street. J11-3

WANTED—PARTIES TO BORROW MONEY on their city and country property. Plenty of money to loan. Address MONEY LOANER, P. O. BOX 36, Sacramento. J11-4

WANTED—WOOD CHOPPERS, FARM hands, milkers, cooks, waiters, twenty women and girls for general housework and cooking. None but sober, steady people need apply. AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fourth and K streets. Telephone 232. J11-4

SALESMEN WANTED AT ONCE—A FEW good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid; permanent position; money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full terms address Centennial Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, O. n21-TS301

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS MILCH Cows. Inquire at 1705 O street. J11-4

FOR RENT—ONE HUNDRED ACRES of good alfalfa pasture at Brighton. Inquire of PERKINS & SON, Perkins Station. J11-4

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property—Forty acres of improved land, this one mile from railroad station and five miles from Sacramento. Inquire of CARL STROBEL, 317 J street. J11-611w

TO LET—TWO GOOD BUSINESS STORES, at No. 99 and 101 K street. Inquire of M. R. ROSE. J11-4

FOR SALE—A SMALL STEAM LAUNCH, the boat is 26 feet long, 7 feet beam; a four horse power (coal oil) engine, fitted up in good shape; suitable for pleasure or business; will be sold cheap. Apply at this office. J11-4

FOR SALE—TWO THOROUGHbred JERSEY milch cows; are young, gentle and fresh milkers. For particulars inquire of J. A. URSIN, 1010 F street. J11-4

FOR SALE—AN IMPORTED PERCHERON stallion, age 10 years, color gray, weight 1700, sure foot-gait; will take good work horses or brood mares in exchange. Inquire at RECORD-UNION office. J11-4

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS 80x160, NORTH side F street; best location for dwellings in the city; above all possible floods; near street cars; city and pure well water; perfect drainage and good soil. Apply to W. E. CHAMBERS, 1615 M street. J11-4

FOR SALE—ONE NORMAN DAPPLE grey stallion, seven years old; also one thoroughbred Kentucky jack, six years old. Inquire of J. S. FOSTER, RECORD-UNION office. J11-4

FOR SALE—200 HEAD FINE, YOUNG horses; also a few mules; all broke; Apply to MONROE & ACKLEY, 211 and 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259,
